

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
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1. The information below refers to Sredinka village (N 41-39, E 25-21), Kurdzhali Okoliya, inhabited by members of the Bulgarian Turkish minority.
2. A peasant owned eight stremmata of land two of which were barren. He was obliged by the State to sow the remainder with tobacco. His yield was only 100 kilograms during 1952 owing to the drought. This was purchased by the State for 10 leva per kilogram. Since he and his family were not able to subsist from the sale of the tobacco crop, he was obliged to sell some of his animals as follows: one calf, 600 leva; two goats, 250 leva each; three sheep, 200 leva each; for a total of 1,700 leva. In order to further supplement his income, this peasant made every effort to obtain work as a day laborer but he did not succeed. Throughout the year he and his family were obliged to subsist on bread and a thin soup thickened with flour. Tobacco workers were provided by the State with special cigarettes at 30 stotinki per package of 20. They were also allowed to retain 300 grams of tobacco per stremma cultivated.
3. A second peasant owned 13 stremmata of land jointly with his brother. In 1952, he sowed 5.5 stremmata with tobacco, 2.5 stremmata with corn, three with wheat, one with barley, and one with sunflowers. His total yield was as follows:
 - a. 50 kilograms of tobacco (normally he could have expected about 412 kilograms of tobacco, that is 75 per stremma; the deficit was due to the severe drought);
 - b. 150 kilograms of corn;
 - c. 20 kilograms of barley;
 - d. 25 kilograms of sunflower seeds; and
 - e. An unknown quantity of wheat.

25 YEAR

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- 2 -

25X1

The tobacco was purchased by the State at 10 leva per kilogram. The peasant kept the remainder of his crops for his own use.

4. Each peasant was obliged to make the following yearly contributions to the State:

- a. 300 grams of meat per domestic fowl, or equivalent in cash; this was rated at 20 leva per 1,200 grams of poultry meat; and
- b. 42 eggs per domestic fowl, or cash equivalent rated at 50 stotinki per egg.

Peasants who did not keep poultry were obliged to contribute a total of 50 eggs or the equivalent in money.

5. A third peasant owned 30 sheep, one goat, and five stremmata of land. The sheep and the goat produced approximately 1,000 kilograms of milk per annum of which 450 kilograms were purchased compulsorily by the State at one leva per kilogram. The free market price was 5.5 leva per kilogram. This peasant was also obliged to sell one kilogram of wool per sheep to the State at 9-10 leva per kilogram, according to quality. Compulsory deliveries of meat were three kilograms per sheep and six kilograms per goat, at 2.5 leva per kilogram (on the hoof). He paid a tax of five leva per sheep (or goat) and also was obliged to deliver 93 kilograms of poultry meat at 5.5 leva per kilogram.

6. The budget of this third peasant for 1952 was as follows:

a. Income:	<u>Leva</u>
450 kgs. of milk at 1 leva per kg. (State purchasing price)	450
40 kgs. of milk at 5.5 leva per kg. (free market price)	220
30 kgs. of wool at 10 leva per kg. (State purchasing price)	300
24 kgs. of wool at 70 leva per kg. (free market price)	1,680
96 kgs. mutton at 2.5 leva per kg. (State purchasing price)	240
93 kgs. of lamb at 5.5 leva per kg. (State purchasing price)	511
Rent of a field	240
Sale of lambs on the free market	<u>1,300</u>
Total	4,941
b. Expenditure:	
Winter foodstuffs for animals	4,050
Tax per head of sheep	155
Surplus	<u>736</u>
Total	4,941

7. With this surplus of 736 leva, this peasant had to provide himself with food, clothing, etc., throughout the year. His stock of animals remained roughly constant, as those which he was obliged to sell were replaced by newly born lambs.

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